NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1899.-FOURTEEN PAGES.

## BOERS INTRENCHING.

STRONGER POSITIONS ON THE TUGELA AND MODDER.

SHELLING BULLER'S CAMP WITH A CREUSOT-GUNS LOST NORTH OF THE RIVER-NO NEWS FROM METHUEN.

Copyright: 1800: By The New-York Tribune INT CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Dec. 21, 6 a. m .- There is practically no fresh news from the seat of war this morning. Further details of the battle of Colenso continue to dribble in, but on the whole they do not add much information. "The Post's" correspondent affirms positively that the Boers captured ten British field guns. Colonel Bullock, commanding the Devon Regiment, with three officers and forty men, was surrounded, and all were taken prisoners by the Boers while looking for wounded men under a flag of truce.

According to "The Chronicle's" correspondent the British mounted infantry and irregular corps, with two batteries of artillery, managed to take the Colenso road bridge and eventually crossed the river, but the Boer rifle fire prevented them from pushing on, and the battery was abandoned. Seemingly the guns were lost on the north side of the Tugela, and, if so, there is little bubt that they were captured.

"The Times" says that people who know the country consider the Boer position the strongest in Natal.

Mr. Burleigh in "The Telegraph" says the Boers are digging more trenches nearer the river and employing a Creusot gun to shell the British camp.

There is still no news of Lord Methuen. His communications have been cut or else the censors are determined to allow no information as to his doings to reach the outer world.

Some sensation has been caused in diplomatic circles in St. Petersburg by a statement that the British Ambassador there had a private audience with the Czar in connection with events in South Africa.

BRITAIN MORE CHEERFUL.

NEW PROGRAMME OF THE WAR OFFICE INSPIRES RENEWED FAITH IN

THE EMPIRE.

[Convright: 1899: By The New-York Tribune.] IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. London, Dec. 21, 1 a. m.-An improved public one is revealed in the less depressed if not more buoyant markets, and in the more hopeful leaders in the press. This is due to the tonic effect of the vigorous measures adopted by the nt, and the outburst of patriotic enthusiasm in the country. The selection of Lord Roberts for the chief command in South Africa and the new military programme of the War e accepted without cavil as the best possible policy for this momentous emergency. The most censorious journal does not suggest anything that might have been done in this crisis of the fortunes of the Empire that has en left undone. The conclusion follows that if the Ministers have fully placed the responsibilities of a grave situation and inspired the country with oldtime Elizabethan patriotism the worst is over and better times are ahead. This reasoning may be fallacious, but it is comfortnever failed, is going to the Cape, and that many battalions will follow him.

UNEASINESS OVER LADYSMITH.

The chief cause of the uneasiness which brings back the shadow to English faces is a suspicion nition and incapable of a prolonged defence. The War Office does not admit that Ladysmith is in serious danger or short of ammunition, but the censorship somehow has allowed these alarming reports to reach England. The censor, it is apparent, sometimes falls asleep or is drugged by too candid and too inquisitive

Dispatches from Colenso are still coming in, but every one bears evidence of rough treatment from the censorship. It is impracticable either to reconcile these disjointed, fragmentary accounts, one with another, or to explain the discrepancies between them and General Buller's report. One journal after another is forced to describe their own correspondent's dispatches as unintelligible, and there are strong expressions of disapproval of the ruthless manner in which the censor mutilates the carefully written press reports after the battles are fought. There are at least a dozen questions of fact which recurred. The most important of these relate to the comparative ranges of the Boer and British guns, and the circumstances in which Long's battery was lost. Englishmen are anxious to know whether Buller's army, with a numerical superiority in guns and with a higher degree of skill in the service of them, was without adequate protection owing to the fact that it was outclassed by the Boer artillery. There are a hundred details which the public is eager to learn about the chief battle of the war, and every correspondent is gagged and bound and that off from clear, descriptive work. The English press is much more docile and submissive than the American press would be in dreumstances, but it is showing signs of irritation, and is on the point of asking whether the war in South Africa is a private enterprise conducted for the purpose of shielding reputations of favorites in the field and red tape martinets in the War Office.

Reports published on Wednesday that the suns were not abandoned in the Colenso battle have not been confirmed from any official rce, and were evidently the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things unseen. General Buller would have contradicted the most damaging admission of his first bulletin If he could have done so truthfully.

FRENCH AND GATACRE.

The War Office has reported that there is no resh news from General Gatacre, and that Gen-"il French continues to operate against the my with the utmost prudence and vigilance,

fring when he was compelled to do so by a perior force without disorder or serious loss. e New-Zealand contingent under his comand has been under fire, and has acted with coiness and gallantry. The British Government, which originally regarded the colonial contingents with a cautious, stepmotherly air, how knows what they are worth, and regrets that more of them are not in the field. The

Canadian contingent, which is a picked body of GIVE BENSOLYPTUS TOOTH POWDER one trial. Its merits will do the rest. Clean as the teeth. Sweetens the breath. At all druggists.—

fine riflemen, has not yet come into action, but is on the line of General Methuen's communications.

General Methuen's force is reported to have been amply provisioned for several weeks before the last battle was fought. At a late hour no official confirmation has been received of the vague rumor respecting the cutting of its communications by Boer raiders.

The list of Colenso casualties is slowly coming in, with its ghastly record, which adds slightly to the number of killed previously estimated, but does not alter the essential character of General Buller's reverse.

Boer accounts of the Colenso battle are modest, and convey the impression that the Dutch burghers are not unduly elated by their victory on the Tugela.

In a general way the situation has improved on the English side. There is no light, but there is a sense of departing darkness, and the English people have taken courage, and renewed their faith in their own destiny as one of the chief forces of a superior civilization. I. N. F.

LORD ROBERTS IN LONDON.

A TALK WITH THE NEW LEADER OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

London, Dec. 20 .- General Lord Roberts, who s to have full command of the British troops in South Africa, accompanied by Lady Roberts and their two daughters, arrived in London this morning, having travelled from Dublin with Mr. Chamberlain. Their departure from Dublin was marked by cheering crowds, but the General a private hotel, he spent about an hour at the War Office in consultation with the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for War. Then General Roberts returned to the task of packing his effects and interviewing the officers selected for his staff.

When "Little Bobs," the beloved of "Tommy Atkins," received a representative of The Associated Press he was dressed in the deepest black, in vivid contrast with his snow white hair and mustache. His dapper little figure was as straight as ever, but the keen eyes that have so often scanned British victory were slightly dimmed by the great personal sorrow that has befallen him. But in spite of this and the multitude of details that claimed his attention, General Roberts willingly assented to send through The Associated Press a parting message to the American people, and gave the following state-

Circumstances naturally forbid my speaking about the campaign ahead of me, except to say that I have entire confidence in the British soldier and that I believe the traditions of our army

be upheld in South Africa.

the friendly interest and sympathy exhibited by many Americans I am most deeply grate-ful. I feel sure the justice of our cause merits this. Though we may be at war, I can safely say that no unnecessary harshness and no acts of inhumanity will mar the fair name of this branch of the Anglo-Saxon race. I cannot too varmly express my admiration for the spirit which prevails in our colonies. The action of Canada will always be a giorious page in the history of the sons of the empire. I look for great things from the men she has sent and is nding to the front.

orts which indicate that dislovalty exists in the Irish regiments are absolutely untrue. In the hour of danger my countrymen have even been among the first to lay down their lives for their Queen and country, and, whether it be against the Boers or men of any other national-ity, the Irish soldier will be found loyal to his Queen and brave in battle.

The little Irish General who goes to South Africa to redeem Great Britain's military pres-

tige then added: You cannot deny those reports of Irish dislovalty too strongly.

It was learned that General Roberts entertains a great friendship for General Kitchener, though have never served together, and that the combination of generalship creates the greates satisfaction in military circles. As one officer of General Roberts's staff said:

"It really makes life worth living once again "The Globe" says there are rumors that the Duke of Connaught will succeed General Lord as they reflect that their best general, who has | Roberts as commander in chief of the forces in

BOERS MASSING AT STORMBERG.

London, Dec. 21.-"The Daily News" has the following dispatch from Cape Town, dated De-

The Boers intend to make a big stand at Stormberg, and are massing a great force at the abandoned British camp. One commando of two thousand consists chiefly of rebel Dutch.

BOERS THINKING OF PEACE TERMS. INTIMATION TO THEIR AGENTS THAT THE

CONDITIONS WOULD BE MODERATE. London, Dec. 20.-The Madrid correspondent of

The Boer governments have recently intimated to their agents in Europe their readiness to be moderate in regard to peace conditions.

The chief anxiety of the burghers is as to the question of receiving supplies by way of Lou-

The gravity of the military situation is again becoming accentuated in the public mind, owing to the complete absence of news. Nothing has

been heard from Lord Methuen since Sunday, and it is feared that his communications have been cut. If this be so, his position is danger-A correspondent of "The Daily News," telegraphing from Modder River last Saturday, The Boer position, already formidable on De-cember 11, has since been greatly strengthened, extending for an area of twelve miles. It is in-trenched according to the most modern methods

throughout its entire length; wire fences have been placed before all the trenches at every point, guns have been got into position and there is every evidence that the Boers are well supplied with ammunition. Only a powerful at tacking force can hope to make a successful as-

military expert, laments the dispersion of the British forces, quotes the maxim of Napoleon in favor of concentration and regrets that Lord Methuen did not retire to Orange River a week

that the British forces are standing on the defensive at all points. General Buller is ordering the troops now arriving at Cape Town to proceed to Durban, to reinforce the Natal column. Absence of news from him has led to a surmise flank movement.

A. J. Balfour in his unofficial capacity has written to the Earl of Haddington dwelling upon the importance of the movement to raise yeomanry and volunteer forces for South Africa. He suggests and offers to assist a public fund to augment the necessarily limited allowance made to the men by the Government for equip-

Revised lists of the British casualties at the battle of Colenso show that 137 non-commissiened officers and men were killed.

A special dispatch from Durban, Natal, dated December 16, says it is rumored that General Buller called for volunteers to recover the abandoned guns, and that a party issued from the camp after midnight and brought in the guns, which were uninjured.

It still seems doubtful whether the guns that

Continued on third page

FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS DINNER Order a supply of good old Evans Ale or Stout. UNION CLUB TO MOVE.

VOTES TO SECURE PART OF THE OR PHAN ASYLUM SITE AT \$700,000.

THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF FIFTY-FIRST ST. AND FIFTH-AVE. THE PLOT SE-LECTED-TRANSFER OF ENTIRE

BLOCK TO A SYNDICATE.

The Union Club at a largely attended meeting last night practically voted to remove from its present quarters to a site further uptown. This question of moving further uptown has come up every year for several years, but has always een voted down. As it was, last night a strong vote was recorded against removal. The only possibility that the action of last night may not result in removal is that the price voted by the club as a limit to be paid for the property for the new clubhouse ground may not purchase the ground selected. This is almost a technical provision, however, as the Board of Governors in framing the resolution passed, in which the price was stipulated, were, of course, thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances, and doubtless knew that their offer would be accepted. The site selected was the one that has been frequently referred to, and consists of 75 feet front in Fifth-ave, at the northeast corner of Fiftyfirst-st., extending back 175 feet.

For a long time there has been talk that the club would take this property, which is a part of the site of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asymade a quiet entry into London. After going to | ium. It was learned that the contracts for the formal transfer of this property, the sale of which was announced in The Tribune last week, embracing the entire block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second sts. and Fifth and Madison aves., were signed yesterday, Charles T. Barney and George R. Sheldon acting for the syndicate. This syndicate has been negotiating with the Union Club to take part of the property, and it is said that the syndicate's purchase was conditional upon the Union Club taking the plot referred to.

A special meeting was called last night to discuss the subject of purchase and removal. The Board of Governors recommended the purchase was put, a ballot was taken, and the ballot stood 235 for and 120 against the resolution, the Old Guard, which has always stalwartly opposed, moving, managing to muster only a minority. Then the following resolution was offered:

Resolved. That the Governing Committee be hereby is authorized to purchase the site lifty-first-st, and Fifth-ave, for a sum not to exceed \$700,000, if the same can be procured at that price, and that the president and the treas-urer are hereby authorized to sign any contract

The meeting then adjourned. There were no remarks or suggestions about the amount of money to be expended upon the new clubhouse, the release of the old one or any of the details that would be incidental to the exchange. All of these questions will be decided later when the club acquires the site in ques-

The decision of the Union Club to remove further uptown is a most interesting step in club The subject has been broached time and again, but has always been voted down The University Club moved further uptown, and other clubs have found sites further uptown better, but the Union has stuck by its old site. It is one of the oldest as well as one of the richest and most exclusive clubs in the city. Some time ago there was talk of moving uptown and consolidating with the Metropolitan Club, but this came to nothing. The decision to move is regarded as

tee has the details of the purchase in charge, but the Building Committee is composed of John De Forest Weekes, Joseph Agostini and Charles

The Union Club was organized in 1836, and its original home was at No. 343 Broadway. The first president was Samuel Jones. It moved to a new clubbouse in May, 1842, at No. 256 Broadway. The first president was in May, 1842, at No. 376 Broadway. The next move was in October, 1850, when it entered new quarters at No. 691 Broadway. It moved to the house it now occupies in April, 1855. John C. Stevens succeeded Samuel Jones as president in 1853, John A. King was the next president, elected in 1854. He was succeeded by Moses H. Grinnell in 1867. William M. Evarts was the next president, being elected in 1873. He served until 1881, when William Constable was elected. John J. Townsend was elected president in 1883, and he was succeeded by Clarence A. Seward in 1890. Mr. Seward upon his death was succeeded by Edward Cooper.

ARRESTED IN THE WALDORF-ASTORIA.

YOUNG MAN HELD WHO IS ALLEGED TO HAVE "SHADOWED" A PROMINENT GUEST.

quarters late last night. The sergeant in charge declined to say anything, save that the prisoner is twenty-one years old and well dressed. He was rested by Captain McClusky in person. He is

held as a suspicious person.

The prisoner was arrested in the Waidorf-Astoria, The prisoner was arrested as where, it is alleged, he had been "shadowing" a prominent guest of the hotel, who complained to the clerk. Detective West, of the hotel, called in Captain McClusky and explained the situation. Captain McClusky arrested the man at once.

Mr. Bolti denied at first that any such arrest had been made. Afterward he admitted it, but delive any names.

WOMAN THROWN FROM A CAB.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM SERIOUS INJURIES IN

was thrown from a cab at Twenty-fifth-st, and Madison-ave. yesterday afternoon, and narrowly

The cab was owned by the New-York Cab Company, and was in charge of H. Cortwright, of No. pany, and was in charge of H. Cortwright, of No. 4 West Forty-sixth-st. At the place of the accident an express wagon, owned by the Hawthorne Express Company, and driven by John O'Connor, of No. 225 West One-hundred-and-seventeenth-st, suddenly turned to one side and tore off the hind wheel of the cab, which was southbound.

The cab was thrown on its side, and Mrs. Robbins was tossed to the payement. She was carried into a nearby house. A physician found that the woman was suffering from shock. She was taken home in a cab.

home in a cab.

Policeman Davis placed O'Connor under arrest.

Policeman bavis placed O'Connor under arrest.

It is said that the expressman was driving rapidly up the avenue when the accident occurred.

JUST LEARNED OF WAR REVENUE TAX. Asheville, N. C., Dec. 20.-Job Cleveland, a cousin of ex-President Grover Cleveland, was initiated into the mysteries of the war tax in the office of Internal Revenue Collector Harkins to-day. The old man is a manufacturer of wine, and leads a secluded life in Buncombe County.

For some time reports have come to Collector Harkins's office that Mr. Cleveland was violating the revenue law by falling to affix a stamp to each bottle he put up. The Collector wrote asking him come in and make an explanation. To-day Mr. Cleveland stated to the Collector that he had heard nothing of the new law to raise money for prosecut-ing the war, and he had gone on innocently violat-ing the law. He made out a statement of back tax due, paid the amount and bought a supply of stamps for future use.

THE OCEANIC OVERDUE.

Queenstown, Dec. 21.-Considerable anxiety is felt regarding the White Star steamer Oceanic, Captain Cameron, which left New-York on December 13.

214 HOURS TO CINCINNATI
Via Pennsylvania Railroad, "Pennsylvania Limited." Leaves New York (West 23rd St. Station) 9:55

A M. daily. No extra fare.—Advt.

DR. G. T. PURVES CALLED.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH UNANIMOUS FOR HIM.

IT OFFERS \$12,000 A YEAR, A PARSONAGE BENEFITS TO EACH REPUBLIC POINTED OUT AND AN ASSISTANT TO THE PRINCETON

PROFESSOR-CHOSEN FROM AMONG MANY-HE DECLINES TO SAY WHAT HE WILL DO.

A unanimous call to become their pastor was extended to the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, of Princeton Theological Seminary, by the congre gation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church at a meeting largely attended last night in the lecture room of the church. A great deal of quiet enthusiasm was shown after the meeting adjourned, and the conviction is general that Dr. Purves will soon send to H. Edwards Rowland, the chairman of the Pulpit Committee, a letter of acceptance.

Dr. Purves is to be in New-York to-morrow and it was unanimously decided last night to invite him to attend the Christmas festival to be held at the church to-morrow night. He has been invited to preach in the church on Sunday, cember 31, and Dr. Booth, the Moderator of the Session, said last night that if he consented to preach it would be a signal that he had decided to accept the call. He added, however, that before December 31 the committee hoped, to have a favorable reply from Dr. Purves. The latter, as pastor of Dr. Hall's former church, will receive, if he accepts, a salary of \$12,000 a year and a parsonage free, and the

Dr. Booth, who has been pastor pro tem. of the church, said to the congregation that Dr. Purves had assured him that his health was good, and this was taken as an indication that the labor connected with a large city pastorate is not at all dreaded by Dr. Purves, who went to Princeton several years ago in a somewhat weakened physical condition. Dr. Purves's mail will be heavier than usual for the next few days, as the word was passed around last night for all the members of the congregation who have met of the ground. When the question of purchase Dr. Purves to write him a personal letter urging him to come to New-York.

THE CALL TO DR. PURVES.

The following is the call:

The congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterlan Church, in the city of New-York, in the
Presbytery of New-York, heing on sufficient
grounds well satisfied with the ministerlal qualiflications of you, the Rev. George T. Purves, D. D.,
LL. D., and having good hopes that your ministrations of the Gospel will be profitable to our spiritual interests, do earnestly call and desire yau to
undertake the pastoral office in said congregation
at such time as may be convenient to you, promising you in the discharge of your duty all proper
support, encouragement and obedience in the Lord.
And, that you may feel free from worldly cares
and avocations, we hereby promise and oblige oursupport, encouragement and obedience in the Lord.

And, that you may feel free from worldly cares
and avocations, we hereby promise and oblige ourselves to pay you the sum of \$12,000 per annum, in
regular quarterly payments, and to give you the use
and possession of a parsonage during the time of
this church, and to furnish you with an assistant
mitister.

This was signed last night by William Brookfield, James O. Sheldon, Samuel Thorne and Charles L. Britton, as the Committee of the Congregation; Francis Forbes, Joel W. Thorne, Alfred Vondermuhll and Samuel S. Auchincloss, the Board of Deacons; John Sinclair, Willlam Campbell, Ewen McIntyre, George Hunter Brown, Silas B. Brownell, Robert Beggs, H. Edwards Rowland, James A. Frame, William Irwin, Samuel B. Schleffelin and James Talcott, as elders; A. G. Agnew, Jumes Talcott, General Samuel Thomas, Francis Forbes, Horace S. Ely, Alfred Vondermuhll, James O. Sheldon and W. G. McGibbon, as the Board of Trustees.

The Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth presided as moder-The meeting was opened with prayer and singing, and after Dr. Booth stated the business in hand H. Edwards Rowland, the chairman of tee had met every Sunday morning for the last thirteen months, vacation time excepted; it had had some of its members visiting different parts of the world in the mean time listening to variof the world in the mean time listening to vari-ous preachers. They had visited London, Bir-kenhead, Brighton, Beifast and other places in the British Isles, Canada, Washington, Minne-apolis, Princeton, Spring Lake, Seabright, Long Branch and many other places in this country to hear ministers. Seventy-five different clergymen had preached in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church since the appointment of the committee. The committee had kept on hunting for a man The committee had kept on hunting for a man who would subscribe to the Confession of Faith as interpreted by the General Assembly of 1893, known to be conservative in his theological known to be conservative in his theological views and not afraid to express them. On December 3 it was unanimously decided to request the session to call Dr. Purves. Mr. Rowland then gave a detailed blographical sketch of Dr. Purves, highly eulogistic in its character, pointing out how signally successful he had been in his pastorates. He also spoke of the efforts of the Princeton Seminary and University people to keep the doctor with them, much of which was related at length some time ago in The Tribune.

NO USE FOR TELLERS.

Booth put the motion on the acceptance or rejection of the report of the committee. he requested those to rise who wanted to adopt the report every one in the congregation, with the exception of the newspaper men and an employe of the church society, quickly stood up. There was no negative vote, and Dr. Booth caused a smile all around when he said: "We won't have any use for the tellers."

In his prayer and address Dr. Booth spoke feelingly and eloquently. The motion to adopt the report was made by James O. Sheldon and seconded by James Talcott. Mr. Rowland was heartily congratulated on his report and its unanimous acceptance, and the congregation dispersed with the conviction that they would soon have a worthy and acceptable successor to soon have a worthy and acceptable successor to Dr. John Hall in the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves. Princeton, N. J., Dec. 20 (Special).—The Rev. Dr. Purves was seen at his home to-night by a Tribune reporter and told that he had been unanimously called to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New-York. When asked whether he would accept the call, he said he had no reply at all to make to-night. He was asked whether or not he would preach at the Fifth Avenue Church on Sunday, December 31, and he declined also to answer this question.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

London, Dec. 20 .- In the Parliamentary election held to-day in Clackmannan and Kinross to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of the Right Hon. John Blair Balfour to be Lord Justice of Scotland. E. Wason, Liberal and Radical, defeated his Unionist opponent, G. Younger, by 516 votes. Mr. Wason received 3,489 votes and Mr. Younger 2,973.

Mr. Wason's majority is twenty-nine less than that by which Mr. Balfour carried the constituency at the last election against Mr.

BUCHTEL COLLEGE BUILDING BURNED. Akron, Ohio, Dec. 20.-The main building of Buch tel College, including the laboratories, library and men's and women's dormitories, was burned to the ground to-night. The fire started in the men's dormitory about 5 o'clock and spread to the other portions of the building rapidly. Much of the perportions of the building rapidly. Such of the personal property of the students and a large number of valuable books from the library were saved. The loss is fully \$160,000, with \$65,000 insurance. A meeting of the students and friends of the college will be held on Thursday morning, and it is probable that the college will be rebuilt at once.

SHORT LINE TO CHICAGO.

Pennsylvania Railroad, route of the "Pennsylvania Limited." See time table.—Advt.

FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

SUBMITTED TO THE FRENCH PARLIA-MENT FOR APPROVAL.

-A GREAT GAIN FOR FRANCE

CLAIMED.

Paris, Dec. 20 .- A bill submitting the Franco American reciprocity treaty to the approval of the French Parliament was introduced to-day in the Chamber of Deputies. The Government in an elaborate preamble makes a point of setting forth the "kindly disposition of the American Government which has enabled the negotiations to be brought to a successful conclusion," and expatiates upon the great stimulus the treaty will give to commerce between the two countries.

The preamble goes on to explain that the treaty is the result of two years' work. It says that, while pressed to retaliate against the restrictions of the Dingley tariff, the Government deemed a resort to diplomacy preferable, in view of "our traditional sympathies for the Republic of the United States and due consideration for our true economic interests."

It then recapitulates the main points of the provisional arrangement of May 5, 1898, which opened the way for further negotiations, as French imports into the United States, relieved from the tariff, increased 80 per cent.

Such American productions as cast iron, leather articles and machine tools, "in which American manufacturers possess a distinct superiority, and which constitute a danger to French industry," are, the preamble points out, still excluded from the minimum tariff. Moreover, agricultural and cattle products are similarly excluded "in order to protect the French from formidable American competition."

"This result," says the preamble, "is all the more important because Mr. Kasson made pressing demands on behalf of American agriculture. The French Ambassador was not only able to resist them, but even obtained useful reductions in favor of French agricultural products exported to the United States, such as olive oil and

After pointing out that France under the treaty obtains the unique concession of favored nation treatment, and describing this as "a peculiarly gracious concession," the preamble compares the respective advantages gained by the contracting parties, saying:

Only 4 per cent of American products, value 25,000,000 francs, benefit, the American gain being 1,077,450 francs annually; while over 53 per cent of French products, value 156,940,000 francs, benefit, the French gain being 5,219,294 After particularly calling attention to the im-

increase French exports, while, at the same time, the treaty is so arranged as to preyent an American invasion of French markets, the preamble concludes as follows: The Government at the White House, in signing with us this treaty, have shown their desire to reserve to French commerce the first fruits of the tariff concessions which the Dingley bill

France are exclusive and should tremendously

fact that the concessions obtained by

authorized to be granted to foreign Powers. This action gives the treaty a value it would be impossible to misunderstand, and makes this document a work which should draw closer at the same time the economic relations of the two peoples and the political affinities of the

two republics. TWO YEARS FOR DEROULEDE.

PUNISHED BY THE HIGH COURT FOR FRESH INSULTS TO ITS MEMBERS.

that the charges against M. Marcel-Habert be cutor General declared this would be illegal. M. Deroulede, who, though ill, was present, virulently denounced the Senators and law officers for being "subservient to the Government's orders." Amid immense uproar M. Déroulède

"I wish to be condemned. I will say what I think of these scoundrels! This assemblage is infamous, and dishonors France and the re-

During increasing din M. Déroulède con-"I include in my denunciations both the Sen-

ate and the President of the republic." The Procurator with difficulty made himself heard in the tumult which ensued, and demanded the prompt punishment of M. Déroulede, who continued to hurl insults at the High Court, coupled with the assertion that he de sired punishment. The session was eventually suspended and the court retired to consider the

situation. The prisoners acclaimed M. Dérou-Upon the resumption of the proceedings of the High Court the president of that body, M. Fallières, read its judgment, condemning M. Déroulède to two years' imprisonment, and his exclusion from the court until the arguments of counsel had begun; also refusing to include the charges against M. Marcel-Habert in the

M. Déroulède, November 18, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for insulting the President of France.

FRENCH NAVY TO BE INCREASED. Paris, Dec. 20.—The Naval Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to-day unanimously approved the principle of the proposed bill of the Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, opening a credit of 100,000,000 francs for the defence of the coast and naval stations, and an increase in the number of ships.

LIVES AFTER LOSING MANY BONES.

ing in the loss of his left arm, shoulder blade, collar bone and a portion of his ribs, Alfred Taylor is able to perform the duties of orderly in the Pennsylvania Hospital. From the point of the jaw to the hip bone the line of Taylor's body on the left side is almost straight.

Taylor is a victim of a disease of the bone—osteo-

sarcoma. He was a sailor on a British schooner, and arrived here with his arm and side terribiy enlarged and suffering intense pain. Little hope was given to the man when he presented himself at the

given to the man when he presented himself at the hospital, but the operation was resorted to as a possible mans of saving his life.

Dr. Robert Le Conte performed the operation, assisted by Dr. Hart and Dr. Stewart. Within a week Taylor had improved sufficiently to walk about, and his recovery was rapid. Since then his case has been the subject of many lectures, and he has been examined by hundreds of medical men. Not since 1837 has a similar case been recorded in the annals of surgery.

TO REPAIR THE WINDWARD FOR PEARY. has decided to repair the steamer Windward for next season's Northern cruise. She is now lying a Brigus, on Conception Bay, but will be brought to St. John's, docked, thoroughly repaired strengthened, receiving new engines and boilers.

When refitted she will be in first class condition
for a three year cruise projected by Lieutenant
Peary, who is hopeful of reaching the North Pole
with her.

WHAT TO GIVE A MAN. Give him a WATERMAN IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN, sure to suit. We can exactly duplicate the action of his favorite pen. Dealers or at L. E. WATERMAN CO., 157 Broadway, New York—Advt.

BETTER TONE IN WALL-ST.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

NO NECESSITY FOR CLEARING HOUSE COMMITTEE MEETING.

CONDITIONS MUCH IMPROVED - CRISIS THOUGHT TO BE OVER-DEPOSITS

> OF BONDS UNDER MR. GAGE'S ORDER-THE COURSE

OF STOCKS.

It was not found necessary yesterday to hold a meeting of the Clearing House Committee, as conditions in Wall Street were much improved, and the market, although its course was erratic and its tone not strong throughout, showed no signs of a recurrence of panicky feeling. F. D. Tappen, president of the Gallatin National Bank, in whose hands was placed on Tuesday for loaning on call the \$10,000,000 subscribed by the syndicate of banks, and who loaned about \$5,000,000 of the sum in the course of that day, said yesterday, as quoted, in regard to the resolution adopted by the Clearing House Committee asking the trust companies to loan United States bonds to the depository banks for transfer to the Sub-Treasury as security for deposits

of internal revenue receipts: The clearing house committee has no apologies to make for its action of yesterday. It helped matters at once, having a most salutary effect. I have been informed by several trust companies that they would relieve the situation if they could. One in particular, having no Government bonds, but holding \$2,00,000 in municipal securities, sent word it would exchange the latter for Government issues, lending them to the banks as collateral for internal revenue deposits, if such a transfer could be made.

In my opinion the crisis is over. Things are re-

be made.

In my opinion the crisis is over. Things are suming their normal shape. What remains of terday's pool will not be loaned, since such sistance to-day is unnecessary. In the naticourse of trade, money will soon come our way replace whatever gold is shipped to Europe It is understood that copies of the resolution

were sent by the Clearing House Committee only to the trust companies which clear through members of the Clearing House Association, among these companies being some of the largest and wealthlest in the city. It is entirely improbable that the United States Trust Company, the Central Trust Company and the two or three other institutions which by their own choice have no affiliation with the Clearing House will seems to be no foundation for the suggestions heard that it would be a violation of law for a trust company to loan out its securities. "The law requires," said the vice-president of a leading trust company yesterday in discussing this point, "that the amount of a trust company's capital be invested in certain securities, but any surplus it may have invested in those securities or in United States securities it could turn over

to the banks." The deposits of bonds yesterday at the Sub-Treasury as collateral for internal revenue receipts, which are to be deposited in banks under Secretary Gage's order of Monday, aggregated \$1,835,000. These receipts are going into the banks at the rate of about \$1,000,000 a day.

The stock market opened strong, with call money at 6 per cent, the prevailing rate throughout the day, although at one time it touched 9; the close being at 2 per cent. The weak spot was Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which, under the influence of false and sinister bear rumors, ostensibly emanating from Boston, though believed on good authority to have had their origin at this centre, sold down from 74 to 61, rallying, however, in the last hour to 6514, a net decline for the day of 914 per cent. success of the bear tactics against Brooklyn Rapid Transit caused a sympathetic decline in the general list, a movement which was aided by the circulation of falst reports that leading Stock Exchange houses were in difficulties, by compliance by certain trust companies with the Clearing House Committee's request for the loaning of bonds, and by the announcement of

one gold shipment and the probability of large Closing quotations, however, reflected recoveries in almost all the more conspicuous stocks. Total transactions aggregated about 806,000

shares, with bond sales of \$3,420,500 par value. New-York Central advanced sharply on the news of its increase of dividend, selling as high as 130% and closing at 120%, a net gain for the day of 2% per cent. Manhattan was weak, on the uncertainty regarding the outcome of the company's negotiations with the Park Board relative to the occupancy of Battery Park by the elevated structure, the stock ranging between 941/2 and 801/4, and closing at 911/2, a net

T. A. M'INTYRE'S PROPOSAL.

HIS OFFER TO THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY COMMITTEE-

of the Produce Exchange Trust Company-Edwin Gould, George R. Bidwell, Edward A. Maher, Frank Brainard and Charles P. Armstrong-met again yesterday afternoon at the company's office for consultation in regard to the affairs of the closed institution, but gave out no statement of any kind. Mr. Gould was seen after the meeting adjourned, and he seemed disposed to say something, but was dissuaded from speaking by some of the other members of the committee. This statement, signed by Messrs. Goodwin and Cromwell, counsel to the

special committee, was issued: The Board of Trustees of the Produce Exchange Trust Company met this afternoon. A proposition was presented looking to the rehabilitation of the company, and the Board adjourned to Friday next for further consideration of the subject.

Although none of the trustees would admit it, there is reason to believe that the proposition re New-York, December 20, 1899.
To the Board of Trustees of the Produce Exchange

To the Board of Trustees of the Produce Exchange

Trust Company.

Gentlemen: At the request of many of the largestockholders of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, who are interested in preserving its business
and placing the company upon a substantial
financial basis. I have continued my efforts to
raise the necessary money to pay off its depositors,
and I now have sufficient funds guaranteed to
fully satisfy the Superintendent of the Banking
Department of the State of New-York.

You will remember that my first knowledge of
any trouble between this institution and the Banking Department was announced to me on Sunday
last at a meeting of a few of the members of the
Board at Mr. Beall's house, called at 10 o'clock on
that night. There I found the Superintendent, Mr.
Beall, and the first vice-president, Edwin Gould, and
a few others. We were given until 10 o'clock the
next morning to raise \$2.50,000, and I hardly need
to say that it was impossible to raise that amount
of money on so short a notice.

Through the efforts of myself and friends we
agreed to furnish \$1.100,000, but as all of the balance
required was not forthcoming the doors were
closed.

I have since been able to secure the promise of
sufficient funds to pay off its depositors, upon con-

required was not forthcoming the doors were closed.

I have since been able to secure the promise of sufficient funds to pay off its depositors, upon condition that a Board of Trustees and Officers will be selected to manage its affairs upon sound banking principles and protect the interests of its stock-holders, such changes to be made in the management of the company as will command the confidence of the public and of sufficient experience to handle its assets to the greatest advantage.

I ask the Board to adjourn this meeting until 2 o'clock on Tuesday next, and I will nominate a committee of three to investigate this proposition which I will make, and who will report to tas full Board on Tuesday next.

I believe that very little loss, if any, will be sustained by this company, if its assets are intelligently handled, and if this proposition is accepted the company will have the advantage of men of prominence and experience in its management.

The stockholders are the people principally interested in the rehabilitation and welfare of the company, as it is conceded by all that the depositors will in any event be paid in full, and I

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